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One year, invariably in advance, \$2 50
When payment is not made in advance, 3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the full term.
A person sending us five wire subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, (\$12 50), will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Professional and Business Cards.

MCALLEN & BUNTING.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET, Wilmington, N. C.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

A. S. MAYER. HENRY BLUN.

MAYER & BLUN.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.

WILL SOULISPECTLY ANNOUNCE TO THE

public, that they have just opened the store formerly occupied by Mr. T. H. corner Princess and Water streets, where they intend to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving them a call.

They also keep constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as WHISKEY, Brandy and GIN.

April 21.

H. HARBAUGH.

Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.

A. S. F. FURNISHES and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens may be seen at the store.

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

Wilmington, N. C. April 25. 34-34.

JAS. L. CORBETT.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to.

THOS. W. PLAYFAR, April 1, 1856.—[32-tf]

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEITHER labor nor expense has been spared to secure

departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country, in everything necessary to complete education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

JULY 1, 1856.—[32-tf]

MALE COLLEGiate SEMINARY.

E. W. ADAMS, A. M., PRINCIPAL, With Competent Assistants.

THIS INSTITUTION, located at Stricklandsville, immediately on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, has been erected for promoting the educational interests of the State, and our own country in particular. We have provided a complete course of study, suitable for boarding for school purposes, having regard, both to the convenience and health of the pupils, as also, to whatever may be conducive to their mental and physical improvements. In this, as in all other respects, we have endeavored to be highly favored as she is, can offer superabundant inducements to the study of the classical and mathematical Seminary of this place. We hope, and do expect, largely to share the public regard.

Stricklandsville is one of the healthiest villages in the eastern portion of the State, and presents but few inducements to affect the morals of the pupils. The students will be liberty to attend either of the churches in the village or neighborhood. The Trustee has placed the Seminary under the control of Mr. J. A. M. C. Nixon, who, by his experience and success, who, in addition to his several Diplomas, brings from gentlemen of the highest literary standing in this State and Virginia, the most satisfactory standing on thorough qualifications for the discharge of the important duties of the institution.

JOSEPH L. LIPPITT, WILLIAM H. MCKEY, WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dyes, Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., corner of Front and Market street; immediately opposite SWAU's old stand, WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. H. MCKEY, WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER AND FOWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other products.

Liberal advances made on consignment.

F. BOURDEAUX.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in this line entered into by him.

Dec. 22, 1854.—[16-tf]

THOS. C. CARR, M. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for

10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each \$ 7 00

AN entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00

Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00

Ditto on Platine plate, with artificial gums, 150 00

Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00

A Pairof teeth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00

A fine gold filling, warranted permanent, 2 00

Do. and destroying the nerve, 25 to 50 00

Extracts of teeth and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church

Wilmington, N. C., April 18, 1854 195-19-31-tf

HENRY BURKHIMER.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR STORE, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, opposite Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.

All orders filled with despatch.

Dec. 7, 1855.—[1-tf]

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

JOHN BOLD ROBIN HODD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation, all parts of his business are in full blast.

He is prepared to take the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be of the very best materials, and the workmanship of his family in twelve months a fair neigbor, who in workshop or materials it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy it would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

JOHN BOLD ROBIN HODD done in the neatest manner, at short notice.

MILK Jugs and Gudegeons, made and warranted for ten years, for \$10.

Clinton, May 9, 1856.—36-tf.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufacturers

our large and extensive assortment of FULL and Winter hats, and JACKETS and CAPS, consisting of

all quality of Wool hats.

PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.

Soft felt hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskins, Beaver, and Cambric in great variety. Cloth, Plaid, Silk, Cotton, Gills, Felt and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Ginghah UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and unique assortment of WALKING CANES, all kinds in gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, OXIDIZED and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and PLANTERS

Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of putting all who may want it in the hands of SHEPARD & MYERS.

Wilmington, Sept. 23, 1855.—[4-1m]

SOD REWARD.

ON the 20th day of November, his negro man,

properly known as "MAURICE HAYES," although he also goes by the name of DAVIS, was captured by the negroes of the town of Whiteville, N. C., and was

then carried to the town of Whiteville, N. C., and was

there held in confinement.

He was captured by negroes of the town of Whiteville, N. C., and was held in confinement.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large :
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts :
1st District, WM. F. COX, of Pasquotonk,
WM. B. BLOW, of Pitts.
2d " " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.
3d " " GASTON H. WILDER, of New Hanover.
4th " " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.
5th " " THOMAS SEED, Jr., of Rockingham.
6th " " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
7th " " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR.
THOMAS BRAGG,
Of Northampton County.

New Hanover County Democratic Nominations.

FOR THE SENATE.
OWEN FENNEL.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
SAMUEL H. GOLMES,
ROBERT H. TATE.

Electoral Appointments.

M. B. SMITH, Esq., Democratic Elector, and O. P. MEARS, Esq., "American" Elector, for this District, (3d) will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places :

Whiteville, Columbus Co., Monday, Aug. 11, Court week.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Tuesday, August 19th, Court week.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., Thursday, August 21.

Further appointments will be announced hereafter.

BRAGG TICKETS!

A full supply on hand which will be furnished to any Democrat gratis.

SEND IN THE RETURNS.—We beg of our friends in the different Counties to send us in the returns immediately.

DEMOCRATS! stick to your nominees. That is the plan. That is the way to be safe—the only way. Be not humbugged, deceived or carried off, by designing men who affect no partyism. The candidate for office who is not with us is against us.

THIS DAY WEEK.

Most of the papers which reach us contain last appeals to their respective parties, to be up and doing. In most cases the issues are weekly, and the paper for this week is the last that can reach any considerable number of subscribers throughout the country.

We know not that it is expected of us to fall into the custom; we trust not, for mere electioneering appeals are not in our line, and we have no desire to insult the intelligence of our readers by supposing that the convictions which had remained unchanged by the cooler arguments of months, would yield to the stories and appeals too often thrown out recklessly on the eve of an election, under the impression that they cannot be contradicted or exposed in time to prevent their exerting some influence on the coming contest. We trust that the Democrats of the State, generally speaking, are of no firm material to be carried off at this period of the fight by any weak invasions of the enemy; yet, we feel sure of this. It is only necessary to urge upon those who have more fully examined for themselves, the necessity of exertion, to counteract and expose the efforts which may be made to deceive the unwary. Those who are fully impressed with the importance of the contest will be wanting to their country, their party and themselves, if they fail to stir up the apathetic, confirm the wavering and strengthen the weak. This is what we would urge upon every one of our readers. There are many good men who, from various causes, never read any papers, and are thus liable to be deceived and led off by all sorts of misrepresentations. To endeavor to place before all such voters the precise, unvarnished truth, enforced by the legitimate arguments suggested by such truths, will suggest itself to every Democrat, is a matter of duty—a matter which ought not to be neglected.

We wage no personal warfare, nor have we, during the pendency of the Gubernatorial canvass in North Carolina, used a single expression personally disrespectful to Mr. Gilmer. Such has not been the course adopted towards Governor Bragg by the papers of the opposition. Such epithets as "mousing politician" fall harmless as from such a man, who requires only to be known to be respected, whom to meet personally is to like personally—no add attachment to that man, to the热烈 zeal in favor of an able statesman, and a faithful public officer.

But it is claimed as something wrong that Gov. Bragg should canvas the State—that he should meet, refute and confound his competitor from one end of the State to the other. Did any sane man expect that Gov. Bragg should permit himself to be attacked by Mr. Gilmer from pillar to post, from Currituck to Cherokee, without once opening his mouth in his defense? If as the Herald of yesterday charged, Gov. Bragg has been caring from Cherokee to Currituck, what has Mr. Gilmer been doing? Has not Gov. Bragg been strictly on the defensive? Has he not in nineteen cases out of twenty been meeting Mr. Gilmer at times at places of the latter gentleman's own appointment? It might have been very convenient for Mr. Gilmer to have gone over the State making charges against Gov. Bragg, without the Governor being present, to nail them to the counter as base coin, in the triumphant manner witnessed by the audience at the rail road depot in this place. It is known to every man in the State that every Governor, since the first election of Governor by the people has met his competitor on the stump. It is also known that every Governor has sought a second term. So unvarying has this latter rule been considered, that although, from causes now necessary to enumerate, the candidacy of Gov. Manly for a second time was deemed bad policy by his party, still, in the failure of that gentleman to decline his party felt bound to re-nominate him, and did so. Why then should it be objected to Gov. Bragg that he simply defends himself and his party—that he does what every other Governor has done—that in obedience to the unanimous call of his party, he again bears its standard? The answer can only be found in the ability with which he conducts the canvass, the crushing defeat which he inflicts upon his competitor, and the signal triumphs he achieves for the cause he advocates. As for the "emoluments" etc., of which the Herald of yesterday speaks, we all know that in the case of either of the gentlemen now before the people of North Carolina, these emoluments, amount to a vast pecuniary sacrifice. Among the "honors" Gov. Bragg can justly claim that not even his enemies have found ought to censure in his official course. Mr. Gilmer, after hard hunting, finally charged that two incompetent directors had been appointed on the part of the State, in the Central Rail Road. At that charge he was forced to abandon, and did not even allude to it here, the fact being that the men charged against, were really among the most efficient directors on any work in the State.

Why should a good and faithful officer be turned out? Why should honesty and efficiency be repudiated? Is such the custom of North Carolinians?

But Gov. Bragg, it is said, was in the Legislature one term, and though he built a huge pyramid of charges against him. Mr. Gilmer tried that on too, more than once to our knowledge, and got pretty badly skinned. It is charged that Gov. Bragg went against certain things. Now, Mr. Gilmer has been not one time, but many times in the legislature, and therefore, if the measures opposed by Gov. Bragg, were such great, vital, important and glorious measures, why is it that Mr. Gilmer has done nothing for them?

It is contended that Mr. Gilmer is a bold and internal improvement man than Gov. Bragg. There is something in this. We have no sort of doubt of his going further than Gov. Bragg. Unless Mr. Gilmer has separated himself from the Morehead Greenbrier clique, of which he has always been an integral part, he favours the connection between Greenbrier and Danville. Gov. Bragg can't keep up with him on two roads, or the supporters of the real interests of

North Carolina, can go with him. It is but a few weeks since the head of the clique, Ex-Governor Morehead, was attending a meeting held at Danville, Va., to devise means for the promotion of this connection project.

Old Mr. T. Bragg, the father of the Governor is well remembered in Newbern as a builder; the works of this man are there to-day. He knew well the interests of his business, and he knew the law well proposed in 1842 would be injurious to mechanics. With him it was no mere theory but practical knowledge; nor was Thomas Bragg, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that year ignorant of these practical facts. And yet he, the son of a mechanic who honorably sustained and raised his family by the pursuit of his calling is not one of the people—is unfriendly to Mechanics! Who can think so?

Looking out, the air throbs and plumes with heat, while an occasional faint breeze comes in from the street, hot and parching as the breath of the Sirocco, bringing rather torture than relief. Now and then a linen-clad pedestrian passes, generally at a brisk pace, for few walk unless compelled by business or in pursuit of some object, while at intervals, a mounted negro plunges alone at a gallop, doing his utmost to injure his owner's property—all negroes are cruel in their treatment of the brute creation. Now and then a stray vehicle raises a dust, which floats along, hot and stifling, and then sinks down, for there is not sufficient air stirring to keep it long in motion. It is past twelve, and after culling over dull exchanges, and edging a weary brain, we have succeeded in closing the Journal for to-day, and rest from our fruitless labors, for we feel that our issue is a feeble one, and we care not even to see how the "form" has been "made up." Let it go for the present. We feel almost inclined to "bubble" of "green fields" and leave behind the dust of towns and the figurative heat and turmoil of politics.

Week before last we visited a quiet spot in the little town of Salem, which dwells pleasantly in our memory. It fills our conception of village graveyard better than anything we have ever seen. Its graves are lowly, and over them grows the green turf, and above them waves the green shade, while the pomp of monuments and the vanity of costly tombs is excluded, and all meet to the eye as they do to the heart, on one common level.

Passing through the square in front of the immense female school, you go out at the upper corner by a quiet back street, and in a square or we reach what seems to be a grove, separated from the head of the street by a fence and gate. Entering, you find yourself between two magnificent rows of ancient cedars, which completely overarch the beautifully raised tan walk in the centre, and the richly verdant turf on each side. The alley is some squares in length, and is shaded and cool at noon-day. The burying ground occupies a portion of the space on one side of this alay, and is entered through a plain wooden gate in a plain common fence. All inside is plain and even common, but for the natural beauty, the quietude and simplicity of the place. Noble old cedar stand around, planted in quaint array, regular, but not giving the impression of stiffness, while the graves, deeply grass grown, lie in regular rows, elevated a uniform height, fitted with stones laid flat on the head of each, and of uniform size—say 14 by 18 inches, and none larger, save now and then the dimensions seem to be exceeded by some deceased "Episcopus" of the Moravian persuasion. The little monuments are within the reach of the humblest means, and the wealthiest citizen places over the remains of his deceased relative nothing larger or more showy, nor expects ought else to press his own lifeless clay, after it shall have been placed in the bosom of our common mother. Ivey and the creeping box here and there indicate peculiar care and twining around, and matting over a grave, generally mark where some one has died young, and the gentle hand of a mother or a sister had planted and watched over the graceful creepers which cover their last resting-place.

In looking over the square plots in which sleep the earlier settlers, we were struck by the great average age reached by those old Germans, coming, as they did, from their quiet "dörs" in the Moravian upland, or from Prussia, or the minor States. From seventy to ninety, and upwards, was inscribed upon very many tombs as the ages of those who sleep below. The present race of Salemites live not so long. Why, we hardly know. Their habits, although, we suppose, steady enough, are not so simple and hearty as those of the original settlers. Civilization has progressed, and with it narrow chests.

The ruling passion strong in death marked the manners and habits of these people. We noticed, leaning up against the fence, something resembling window-frames of different sizes, which, after examination, we found to be frames or moulds by which the upheaved graves are modelled into the proper length, breadth, squareness, and height. Even the sexes are divided in death, as they had been in holy places during life. On one side of the passage or pathway are the males, on another the females, while the grounds are again subdivided into married and single, juvenile and adult.

Perhaps there may be nothing in the place where one is laid. So far as we can see or understand, there is nothing to the departed, but there is much to the living. We pass over the lessons it teaches of human frailty, and the certainty of death, for it requires only to be abstained from the world, quiet and with nature, it impresses us, if only for a time, with pure and better feelings, makes us calmer and more tranquil and contemplative; and it is in this way that amid the fight and struggle, and heated interest of an election campaign, cooped up in our little den, with the noise of presses and politics around us, until they almost form a part of ourselves, we turn away wearied and worried, to dwell for a time even in thought, amid the peaceful shades where,

Each in his narrow tomb forever laid,

The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

We are killed with Brumagem artificia. It follows us to the grave, and barbarous brick and mortar, and stone and cast iron, at so many dollars, usurp the place of those humble adornments which best comport with the mouldering of dust to dust, and ashes to ashes. This Moravian grave-yard forms a refreshing contrast to such things, which adds a charm to the impression not actually found in the reality.

(3) Mr. Wm. B. Anderson, of Bladen Co., comes out with a card in the last Fayetteville Carolinian, announcing his retirement from the Know-Nothing or American party, and his determination to act with the Democratic party, which is the only conservative party, and the only one which is acting for the welfare of the country at large.

Messrs. James Wright and Marshall J. Anderson, of Bladen county, also request the editor of the Carolinian to state that they are no longer members of the Know-Nothing party.

(3) There are droves of people at the Virginia Springs. So many never was known before. Wonder how or where they all get the time and money. Any unfortunate sinner who may come into and stay in our den for a short time will enjoy a warm bath, without troubling himself to go any farther. We keep cool, figuratively speaking, for which we think ourselves entitled to much credit.

A Few Practical Suggestions.
INCREASING SENSATION.
Tremendous Indignation.—Stupendous Configuration.—Awful Excitement and the Mischief to pay generally.

The Herald of Wednesday contains nine (3d), some editorial and one communication, introducing another communication from Bladen County, said last named communication being in the form of an address to the voters of said county, showing, setting forth and promulgating the fact that the eight persons whose names are thereunto attached, have joined the Know Nothing order in that county and have not yet left it.

Well, this shows the straits the order is put to there, and the necessity it feels to make some sort of effort, no matter how frantic, to hold on to the accidental power in which it once crept in that good old Democratic county. The order no doubt did its best. It marshalled its clans and got not a corporal's guard of former Democrats to sign its manifesto. Although aware of the stampede from its ranks, we had supposed that it could have mustered rather more than eight former Democrats, who still remain within its folds. We thought it might have rallied some ten or twelve to offer themselves as sacrifices to its falling fortunes. But eight is the height of its ambition. There are indeed few so poor as do it then.

The writer of the introductory communication in the Herald, speaks of the "diabolical operations of a few Democratic whippers-in of Bladen." Now this we will say, that every card of withdrawal published in the Journal, was guaranteed to us as genuine, by men whose personal and political honesty and veracity stand above reproach, men as far above underhanded operations as any men living, and who are known as such wherever they are known. They are known out of their county as well as in, and all such sneers as those made by a "Democrat," pass them as the idle wind. There are more withdrawals yet—gentlemen are not to be deterred by a Coroner's jury, so defective in numbers as the one which signs this manifesto, in connection with the Coroner or one of the Coroners of the county, nor are they to be taken in by words of "lying persuasion."

(3) So far on in the Summer the cities of the Southern Seaboard have reason for thankfulness in their complete exemption from the first symptoms of epidemic disease. From the valley of the Mississippi we receive no accounts of Cholera, and even New Orleans is free from Yellow Fever, and there are well-grounded hopes that Mobile, Savannah, Charlestion and Norfolk will continue to escape for the balance of the season, as they have already thronged two of the hottest months.

Some who attempt to account for the changing phenomena of health or sickness would attribute this exemption, so far, to the long and severe frosts of the last winter, extending far down into the nearly tropical latitudes of the United States, binding in frosty chains the streams of Texas and Louisiana, and forming pretty stout ice even in Florida. This, they say, killed the germs of disease and purified the air sufficiently to render impossible that state of the atmosphere to which the epidemics of last year owed their virulence. Others again say that the thing is due to the fact that the more weakly subjects, all those with a constitutional predisposition to Yellow Fever or Cholera have been carried off, and the survivors are such as afford little or no food for the sustenance of epidemic diseases of any kind.

At any rate the fact is so, and is one to be rejoiced over. The Southern Cities are free from epidemic visitations, awfully hot as the weather is and has been for some time. But now is the time for child-sacrifice in the Northern Cities. It is terrible to think of. Out of 400 deaths last week in Philadelphia, 273 were of children under 5 years of age. In New York the deaths were 631, of which 486 were under 5 years. This is a murder of the innocents equal to that committed under King Herod. No wonder that so few of the inhabitants of cities were born and raised there.

THE CIRCULATION OF PARTY NEWSPAPERS.—The New York Herald makes out a list of papers going for the different candidates for the Presidency, which list, we presume, is composed of the exchanges of that detectable sheet. Its object is to show that the Fremont press largely exceeds the Buchanan or Fillmore press, both in number of papers and extent of circulation. From what we see of this, we are enabled to judge something of its accuracy. In giving the press of Wilmington, it omits the Journal, which has never enjoyed the honor of an exchange, although the aggregate circulation of the Journal is equal to that of any political paper in the State, with, perhaps, a single exception. Other papers in misrepresent, swelling Fremont papers, and belittling Buchanan papers. Easy to make out anything in this way.

We make this reference, not because we care about the thing on our own account, or wish to refer to our circulation, which, without complaining, may be allowed to wish doubled, but simply to show that the Herald and its statistics are, like Bennett himself—no account on earth, corrupt, lying, and scoundrelly, and not the less so than there is a sort of plausibility and smartness about them.

(3) They have been doing a little more business in the steamboat explosion line near New York. On the night of the 25th, Saturday, the steamer Empire State, running between New York and Fall River, exploded her steamship, scalding a number of persons, six of whom have since died.

(3) The nomination of Fremont is quite popular in Europe. The Washington Union truly characterizes him as a millionaire without money, a statesman without a measure, a legislator without a speech, a soldier without a battle, and generally as a man who never was present when anything was to be done.

(3) Why should vagrant and perambulatory cows select a young tree just planted, for the purpose of rubbing themselves against? Let any body put out young trees, and he will find that half the cows in the town will make it a business to rub them down.

The Massachusetts American Convention met last week in Boston. The Fremont and Fillmore men split and divided, taking different sides of the building, the Fremonters keeping the inside, and giving the outside to the Fillmoreans. The great excluded are going to hold another convention on the 6th of August. The scene was a rich one. The Fillmore men commenced by telling the Fremonters that if they could not or would not go the candidates of the order, they had better leave. When it came to a show, they themselves were shown the door. Great people, the Samites in Boston.

(3) We are indebted to our young friend Lt. Joseph Price, son of Dr. W. J. Price, for a copy of the "Wide West," or Vigilance Pictorial, being an illustrated sheet, describing the killing of James King of San Francisco, by Casey, the execution of Cora and Casey by the Vigilance Committee, together with the circumstances accompanying or growing out of these events. Our young friend is now at Astoria, Oregon Territory. By the way, the illustrations in the paper are fully up to the standard of pictorial art in the most advanced Atlantic cities.

(3) We docs.—We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow, for repeated favours in the way of valuable public documents. Also, to Hons. David S. Reid and Asa Biggs of the Senate, and Hons. Thomas L. Clingman, L. O. B. Branch, Thos. Ruffin and Burton Crane of the House.

(3) Punch says that a reckless female belonging to Astley's Equestrian Troop, has had the hardihood to announce that she will take a flying leap over a lady in full dress, and clear the entire body without touching a single flounce. Punch says she had better attempt to jump over half a dozen elephants.

(3) It is so hot!

SAN FRANCISCO.—The papers by the Illinois gravely announce the last of "law and order" in San Francisco, and throughout California generally. The imbecile or corrupt Know Nothing State Executive has feebly succumbed, and the constitutional and constituted powers of the State lie prostrate at the feet of irresponsible organizations, known as Vigilance Committees, and a revolution has been accomplished, full, complete and thorough, just as much a revolution as anything that we read about in Mexico or Central America. A Judge of the Supreme Court of the State lies in one of the dungeons of the committee for having resisted the illegal arrest of a man named Maloney, which was sought to be effected by a man named Hopkins, claiming to be a member of the police department of the committee. The committee were still in session. Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court, had been arrested for stabbing one of the committee police whilst making an arrest. The committee were firmly established. The governor still remained at Sacramento.

At San Francisco there was no absence of species.

\$1,640,000 in species.

The isthmus was quiet, but Aspinwall was sickly.

General Walker was inaugurated President of N.

General Walker was sickly.

For the Journal.
Bladen County, N.C., July 26th, 1856

Messrs. EDITORS.—Allow us to state, through the columns of the Journal, that we have been Know Nothings, but are now Democrats. We joined the Know-Nothing party sometime in 1855, and have acted with them ever since, without any variation whatever. We have voted for them in every instance, advocated their principles, walked and rode at the hour of midnight to meet them in some lonely place, there to exchange signs, pass-words, grips, &c. But, gentlemen, they change their principles so often that it is out of power to keep pace with them. When we joined them they were in opposition to Roman Catholics and Foreigners, but now they are in favor of both, and against Democracy; so we must abandon them and return to the folds of Democracy and to those principles we once loved and still love. To that party whose watch-word is Democracy, whose grip is a fast hold of liberty, whose sign is a straightforward walk for the benefit of our country.

JAS. HALL, AMOS SIKES,
J. PATE, J. B. ALLEN,
N. CHESTER, JNO. DOWLES,
C. WHITE, R. SINGLETARY,
W. CARROL.

For the Journal.
Long Creek, July 30, 1856.

Messrs. EDITORS.—I feel constrained, from what I know of the Know Nothing political party to say that it is a party, which, in my opinion, is calculated not only to overthrow the liberties of the people, but also to trample under-foot the constitution of our country; and therefore I take this means to announce to the public that I no longer consider myself a member of this detestable order; and I wish the public to know that I have been grossly deceived, and I no longer consider myself as a member of that order; and I do warn my friends that if they desire to promote the best interests of their country, that the only way in which they can accomplish it is to adhere to the principles of that party are the best in my humble judgment to promote the best interests of our republic. You will greatly oblige me by publishing this communication. Your obedient servant!

JAMES McINTIRE.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the steamer Indian at Quebec on the 27th inst., we have Liverpool dates to the 16th, and the steamer Arabia at Halifax on the 28th, to the 19th inst.

By the Indian we learn that the steamer City of Baltimore sailed on the 16th inst. for Philadelphia. The steamer Alps sailed from Havre on the 15th, and the steamer Washington from Southampton on the 16th. The steamer America arrived out on the 13th, and the Atlantic on the 16th.

Honduras has memorialized the European governments to guarantee the right of transit across her territory between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed commander-in-chief of the British army.

The general news is unimportant. In the British Parliament Lord John Russell's motion of inquiry as to the course of the government in the affairs of Italy was negatived.

Lord Palmerston is to receive the vacant garter.

Profound tranquility reigns in France.

It is rumored that King Otho, of Greece, abdicates in favor of Prince Adalbert, of Bavaria.

A ministerial crisis has occurred in Spain. Espartero has tendered his resignation.

The Sardinian government makes urgent demands for loans to erect fortifications.

Trade is active both at St. Petersburg and Riga.

GENERAL NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

The negotiations in regard to American relations with Great Britain are reported to be progressing favorably.

A revolution is raging throughout Spain and there has been two days of fighting at Madrid.

Considerable failures have occurred at Manchester.

An explosion in a coal mine near Cardiff caused the death of 110 persons.

At Paris, on Friday, the 3 per cent. closed at 71. SPAIN.—A formidable insurrection, in consequence of the forced resignation of the cabinet, and the appointment of a new ministry, had broken out in Spain. The insurrection commenced at Madrid on the 15th, when the National Guard, assisted by the citizens, fought the regular troops for 24 hours with much loss on both sides, but the affair was finally suppressed. One account says the insurgents had proclaimed a Republic. Gen. Neptane, the President of the Cortes, headed the insurrection.

Another account says the insurrection was not suppressed. Gen. O'Donnell had been appointed to the municipality of Madrid, and had declared all Spain to be in a state of siege. He had also dissolved the National Guards.

General Infante assembled a minority of the Cortes, but General O'Donnell dispersed them.

The rebels extended to Saragossa, Aragon and Poerolona.

It is reported that France will send an army of observation to the Spanish frontier.

The latest dates from Madrid are to the 16th, when the insurrection was said to be entirely subdued.

The National Guards were being rapidly disarmed. The general Espartero had fled.

Latest dispatches to the London Times, dated Thursday evening, indicate a different state of affairs. They say that the insurrection at Saragossa, Aragon and Catalonia was successful, the garrison siding with the people.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Friday last. The following are the closing decisions:

By NASH, C. J. In *Davison v. Lemly*, in equity from Mecklenburg, directing the accounts of the Executor and Trustee be taken. Also in *Poe ex dem Ernewall v. Whitford*, from Craven, affirming the judgment. Also in *Okey v. Hoyt*, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment.

DAVID S. REID.

Verdict in the Hebert Case.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The jury in the Hebert case retired at 8 o'clock. Intense excitement prevailed, and crowds thronged the City Hall. At a quarter past 9 the jury returned, the court still in session, counsel convened quickly, and the prisoner sent for. The clerk then called the jury.

Francis B. Lord, foreman, announced the verdict of "Not Guilty."

The announcement of the verdict was followed by great applause, which, however, was soon checked by the court. Hebert was for a moment apparently overpowered, but soon regained his self-possession and received hearty congratulations from numerous friends. The court then adjourned till to-morrow.

During the debate this afternoon in court, angry words passed between Daniel Ratcliffe, Esq., and Walter Lenox, Esq., who was there as a spectator.

It is said Lenox gave the lie, and Ratcliffe was about to resent it when his arm was caught, and friends interposed. Subsequently grounds for believing a challenge had or was about to pass between them. Ratcliffe was arrested and gave bail in the sum of \$3,000. It is predicted that the affair will not end there.

THE FOREST DIVORCE CASE.—Alvin C. Bradley, Esq., the referee in this case, has made his report, it provides for the payment of Mrs. Forrest's costs, and orders Mr. Forrest to give security for the payment of alimony, and affirms in all respects the judgment of the court.

J. H. COBLE.

THOMAS MCGOWAN, Com.

J. T. MOREHEAD.

MAGNIFIED.

On the 22d inst., at Blairstown, Indiana County, Pa., by the Rev. Mr. Sabin, JOHN C. McDOWELL, of Wilmeton, N. C., to Miss MARGARET A. GRAY, of Westmoreland County, Pa.

Resolved, That the repeat of the Missouri Compromise, perverted for the purpose of continuing in power the present administration and its supporters, was unclean for the people, North & South; that it is a breach of the national faith and a violation of the national honor, and was designed to array one section of the country against the other; that it is an aggression upon freedom and free territory, and that it can and will not be recognized as having valid authority; but notwithstanding the abrogation by law of that Compromise, it MUST and SHALL be forever considered as subsisting, and the territory constituted by it to labor MUST and SHALL forever be required to be enlightened.

The particular significance of these sentiments, from such a high quarter, consists in the fact that the Provisional Bishop, here, is the brother of the Bishop of Pennsylvania. If the brothers are of the same views in such matters, the editorial blast in the Journal may be considered a shot at the Rev. Mr. Tyng, indirectly from head-quarters—so at least is it construed here.

A MEAN ACT.—The Concord Gazette states that when Mr. Kerr passed through Rutherfordton, the other day, the town bells were tolled for him as he entered the place, and continued tolling as long as he was in hearing. This is about as mean and cowardly as the name, like all its predecessors, gets dirty! "United Sons of America!"—let us all prepare to "pucker."—*Ral. Standard.*

Commodore Stockton has withdrawn—has said that Mr. Fillmore has come on to this platform.—What think the people of the South.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Letter from Gov. Reid.

Messrs. EDITORS.—Allow us to state, through the columns of the Journal, that we have been Know Nothings, but are now Democrats. We joined the Know-Nothing party sometime in 1855, and have acted with them ever since, without any variation whatever. We have voted for them in every instance, advocated their principles, walked and rode at the hour of midnight to meet them in some lonely place, there to exchange signs, pass-words, grips, &c. But, gentlemen, they change their principles so often that it is out of power to keep pace with them. When we joined them they were in opposition to Roman Catholics and Foreigners, but now they are in favor of both, and against Democracy; so we must abandon them and return to the folds of Democracy and to those principles we once loved and still love.

Julius—Sam, do you distinguish what for Massa Burlingame go to Niagara Falls?

Sam—No Julius, dis nigger don't know dat, and will remain for you to 'spain.

Julius—Well Sam, he expected to find de spot where Sam Patch made his last leap, and den he will sciminate 'twen de man and de act.

July 25, 1856.—2w

WILMINGTON SAVINGS BANK.—This Institute, located at the Bank of Wilmington, on Front Street, will be open for the receipt of deposits on Wednesday of each week from 1 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday of each week from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TAYLOR, Pres't.

May 1, 1856.—201-tf

CHAPEL HILL, DIALECTIC HALL, July 25th, 1856.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in his wisdom, has been pleased to renew earth our late fellow-member, WILLIAM H. MARSH, and thus in the pride of manhood to stop his earthly probation, and to call him to a glorious home in the thirty years; in no instance will this will do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia, of which we are the sole importers, and the only ones that will not cost a cent. The growth of time is endurable.

From the most respectable testimony we have examined, we feel assured that by a proper perseverance in this remedy, nine cases of Epilepsy out of ten may be cured. The Pills are sent by mail free of postage to any part of the world.

W. M. H. LIPPITT, of WILMINGTTON.

July 29.—1w—1w.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

The undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Onslow County, and solicits your suffrages at the approaching election in August next.

M. L. F. REDD.

July 28.—38-tf

The subscriber respectfully announces himself to his fellow-citizens of the County of New Hanover as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County.

JOHN L. HOLMES.

July 17th, 1856.

A CARD.—The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County.

July 2, 1856. d&w* JOHN COWAN.

July 23.—2w

BLANK WARRANTS.

We have on hand a large lot of BLANK WARRANTS, with blank Judgment, Stay and Execution, on the back, printed in the best style, and will be sold at our usual price, for cash.

W. M. H. LIPPITT.

July 24.—1w—1w.

THE C. J. SCHOONMARKER, C. TAYLOR, and P. H. H. TAYLOR.—Tacking Department, in the CITY of WILMINGTTON, will go North about the 8th of August. Those who may want a Coat, Pants, or Vest made to measure, will please leave their measures as early as possible.

Mr. S. visits the Northern Cities for the purpose of aiding the Free State cause.

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W. M. H. LIPPITT.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 28, 1856.

Accident on the Railroad.

About 36 minutes after 12 o'clock last Friday noon, while the Express train, coming South, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, was running between Halifax and Enfield, a cow suddenly jumped on across the track, too near to admit of the train being taken up, although the brake-men were at their posts and promptly responded to the first sound of the whistle. It was a low embankment, some four feet high. Six cars were thrown off the track, including two first-class and one second-class passenger car, all of which were turned bottom upwards, with the exception of the second-class car, and it was left ten yards from the road, standing perfectly upright, as though still on the track.

The persons injured were an old gentleman, a citizen of Halifax, who got pretty severely but not dangerously hurt; a gentleman from New Orleans, very considerably bruised, but not dangerously hurt; a negro woman, a nurse, slightly wounded, and a brakeman, also slightly hurt.

The damage to the cars we have not heard accurately estimated. It is not very heavy, as the passenger coaches escaped in great measure. The baggage and mail cars sustained the principal damage.

93—One of the opposition Journals in this State, the Raleigh Signal, we believe, asks, with apparent plausibility, why it is, if Mr. Fillmore has no chance, and Fremont is the antagonist really to be dreaded, that the Democratic party at the South direct their batteries mainly against Fillmore. The thing is plain. Fremont leads the main attack, Fillmore heads that intended to create division at the South. Powerless to achieve success for himself, Fillmore may yet play an important part in the programme of the Anti-Democratic coalition. The Democrats of the South oppose Fillmore as one of the disguises of Fremontism. The latter could not openly and in its own form and shape approach the South, hence the wire-workers rely upon other agencies to prevent the concentration of Southern effort, so much dreaded by her enemies. That many, very many, supporters of Mr. Fillmore at the South are ignorant of the manner in which they are to be used, and the practical results expected to flow from their efforts, if successful, we fully believe and freely admit, but this cannot change the existing facts of the case nor render those results less disastrous in fact. The object of the Northern coalitionists is Southern division, and this division they hope to bring about through the agency of Mr. Fillmore. Is it then any wonder that the Democracy of the South should endeavor to prevent this attempt to discord among the people of the South?

Again, some paper, we think the same campaign affair to which we have alluded, tries to get out the ridiculous impression that Mr. Buchanan's friends at Washington City are deeply alarmed about his chances, and more ridiculous still, that his withdrawal from the canvass is hinted at. Now the fact is that the friends of Mr. Buchanan, including every Whig in Congress from the South, who has not joined the Know Nothing order, see much in the sectional coalition at the North, and the aid and comfort movements at the South, well calculated to give serious alarm to every friend of his country, and to parties still more as friends of Mr. Buchanan, they feel the necessity of prompt and vigorous action for the safety of the country. They cannot and they do not pretend to hide from themselves the fact that dangers impend over the institutions of the country, owing to the coalitions of which we have spoken.

The Tug of War.

Congress has at length got to business, and the tug of war has commenced. A day has been set for the adjournment, and nothing has as yet been done with the more necessary appropriation bills. Early in the Session it was proposed to force the repeal of the Kansas Bill and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise through the Senate and against the opposition of the President, by tacking such repeal and restoration to every appropriation bill, and thus stopping the wheels of government, unless the demands of the factious are complied with. That such threat would be carried out, few believed, but present appearances seem to indicate that a resort to such revolutionary coercion will be attempted.

93—In the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 26th inst., a proviso, by way of amendment was tacked on to the army appropriation bill, declaring all laws of the Territory of Kansas null and void, forbidding the employment of the United States forces for the maintenance of such laws, and declaring that no citizen of Kansas shall be required to act as a part of the posse comitatus of any officer acting as Marshal or sheriff in said territory.

The Senate will strike out this amendment, and the House will adhere. How will the thing end. Will the Senate be coerced into submitting to wrong by a threat on the part of a revolutionary majority in the House? We trust not. Will the House yield? We think it will. The immense sums to be disbursed in pursuance of the appropriation bills, are expended nearly all at the North—four-fifths of them at least. The factious majority of the House is composed of men from the North, and who, with all their noise, keep an eye to windward, and will sacrifice their fanaticism to their more belov'd idol, the almighty dollar. The struggle has commenced. We will have an opportunity to mark its progress.

93—We notice in the last Petersburg Intelligencer a letter to the Editor of that paper from our friend and townsmen, Thomas H. Ashe, Esq., dated from the Alleghany Springs in Virginia, from which we are pleased to learn that the use of the waters there has exerted a most salutary influence upon his health. Mr. Ashe had resorted to these Springs at the earnest recommendation of Mr. Syme, the Editor of the Intelligencer, and his letter is in warm acknowledgment of the benefits he has derived from a compliance with that recommendation.

We know how severely Mr. Ashe has suffered from dyspepsia and a general derangement of his system, having been reduced to little over the shadow of his former self, and the rapid improvement of his health at the Alleghany Springs certainly speaks well for either the water, or the air, or the living, or all combined.

The Fayetteville Observer says that the Editor of the Wilmington Journal, is mistaken when he likens the Observer's correspondent "K. N." to a fop. The Observer adds, that the name of the writer, which is of course known to its Editors, would give weight to anything he might say on that or any other subject.

We certainly take no issue with the Observer upon the standing and good sense of its correspondent, farther than to remark, that such good sense was totally absent when the communication in question was penned. Jupiter, himself, will sometimes nod, and wise men, occasionally talk so like fools, that common people like the Editor of the Journal, may be excused if they fail to discover the difference. We freely admit all that the Observer says of the correspondent, but must adhere to all that we have said of the correspondence.

Kansas.—The *Herald* somehow *will not* be persuaded that all the talk about "Fillmore stock rising" is only as much flattery for a certain purpose, and only amounts to nothing in fact. Well, we can't help it. People will get wrong notions in their heads; nothing is more common. It is human nature, and such errors are not often cured by argument, so we fear that we must even give up the hope of reasoning it into more correct views, and leave General November to prove the weakness of such positions by exhibiting their untenability.

But to leave this matter and turn to another. The *Herald* says the Journal did not desire the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. We strongly supported the nomination of Mr. Buchanan four years ago, and take some credit to ourselves for having had some little instrumental in concentrating the vote of the North Carolina delegation, at that time, upon Mr. Buchanan, to whom it adhered, until finally it rallied upon Gen. Pierce, never once splitting its vote. Those who were delegates from this section know how earnestly we labored, and they know too that our labors were not without effect, although we were not in that convention.

The Free State or Topeka Legislature was to have met in Topeka on the 4th, so that considerable excitement prevailed throughout the Territory, on account of an expected encounter between the pro and anti-slavery party. There was a report that Mr. Buchanan had for sometime been absent on a high and honorable mission, and had measurably escaped that measureless tide of Know Nothing and abolition abuse, which had been poured forth upon President and Mr. Douglass, and we preferred to make the issue with these factions as broadly as it could be made, by the nomination of that candidate who had been most highly honored by their simultaneous if not united denunciations; and in this respect it seemed to us that President Pierce stood A No. 1, and Mr. Douglass hardly second to him. But now the thing is changed, and really, together with all his other claims to the confidence of the Democracy of North Carolina, and of the whole people of the whole South, Mr. Buchanan combines a record of Known Nothing and abolition abuse sufficient to satisfy his warmest friends and leave little to be desired, beyond a continuance by his opponents in the course on which they have set out. So far as we know, the views entertained by us are general throughout the party in this State.

We agree with the *Herald*, that Bennett of the N. Y. *Herald* does not hesitate to lie to accomplish a purpose. His mendacious attacks upon the administration prove that. But still, such as he is, he is the head and front of the Northern opposition to Mr. Buchanan, and certainly it must be plain that as regards the proposed arrangement, for a joint onslaught upon the Democracy in Pennsylvania, the opposition of any paper to it shows its existence, else why oppose it. Men do not oppose things that have no existence. The York *Eagle*, referred to by the *Herald*, calls upon the real friends of Mr. Fillmore to show that it is proposed, a fact which the *Herald* seems to call in question.

93—The Stockholders in the Atlantic and N. C. R. Co., met at Newbern on the 17th. The State was represented by Council Wootton, Esq. Mr.—s. Whitford, Moore, Green and Best, were elected Directors on part of the individual stockholders. Messrs. Ramsey, Oglesby, Jenkins, Stevenson, Latham, Wootton, Desmond and Chapman having been previously appointed Directors on the part of the State.

In the evening the new Board of Directors met and re-appointed Mr. J. D. Whitford President.

The work appears to progress favourably.

93—A man in New York has invented a glass ballot-box, perfectly transparent, as a safe-guard against fraud, by stuffing, through the means of false sides or bottoms, or ballots concealed in any other way. He wants to sell it to the Common Council. A comment upon official honesty!

For the Journal
White's Creek, Bladen Co., July 23, 1856.

Messrs. EDITORS:—I wish to trouble you with a few lines which will oblige me much by giving a place in your columns. I have been an "American," and a President of the Order, and have acted with that party, and intended fully to go with it, so far as the new issues went and no farther. This has been my motto throughout. But it appears that some of the so-called leaders of that party, from seeing me with my friend Mr. White, have circulated the report that I was going for him, or had treated for him, and I know not what else they may not have reported. Now, for all such reports I care nothing, and I do care for the old Democratic party and its principles, when I find them so abused as they have been by the present "American" party, and I must say to all such reporters or reporters as have been circulating rumors about me, that I no longer belong to the party over which they assume to exercise such watchful guardianship, and to look after so strongly. I intend hereafter to vote as may please myself, and as I may think best, and should vote in the approaching election, I shall most assuredly vote for Mr. G. M. White and Gov. Bragg, and that dislikes it will do best. I have nothing to say against the "American" party, except that they may consider me as out of said party, and never will I suffer myself to be dictated to by any man or set of men in this free and glorious republic.

J. I. KEMP.

From the N. Y. Eagle Book

The Difficulty at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Vick was an intimate personal friend of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, and was engaged in a political conversation with a casual acquaintance, whose name Mr. V. does not know, when the gentleman, for whom he was conversing spoke of the Hon. Mr. Brooks as a coward and a scoundrel. Mr. V. requested him to withdraw the charge, at least in his presence, for Mr. Brooks was his personal friend; he knew him not to be a coward, and he had proved to be a man of courage on more occasions than one.

The gentleman objected to withdrawing his charge, when Mr. V. remarked, cursing him, that he held him personally responsible, and handed him his card. This *censor morum*, learned on matters of courage and honor, replied that he was not accustomed to the mode of settling their difficulty suggested by Mr. Vick, that he was not a fighting man, &c. Then it was that Mr. Jacob Stanwood, his friend, and who was standing by with an assumption of courage and determination which threatened damage, said he was a fighting man, and assumed the responsibility of his friend had said; whereupon he received what he richly deserved, a caning, well laid on, to which he offered such resistance as he could. Mr. Stanwood was a much more powerful man than Mr. Vick, taller and stouter; and the report that his friend, for whom he fought, was absent at the time of the assault, is entirely false, for he was present, and when Stanwood called for help, he went to the rescue, but was drawn off by a stranger, who had more regard to ordinary fairness than seems to have been possessed by Mr. Stanwood and his friend. The name of Ed. G. Haywood, Esq., son of the late Senator Haywood, of N. C., has been coupled with this affair. It is only connection with it was as the counsel and legal as well as friendly adviser of Mr. Vick, whose course fully endorses. Especially does Mr. H. feel bound to stand by a friend who was unjustly imprisoned after midnight, without warrant or fiat of Judge or Justice, for an offence which would have caused not a moment's inconvenience to a Northern man. Stanwood has instituted proceedings against Mr. Vick for damages, and Mr. V. has given the necessary bail and will, no doubt, exhibit Mr. S. in an enviable light at the trial.

ANOTHER SAFE TO BE RECOVERED.—John Green, who recovered the safe from the Atlantic, has been engaged to descend to the steamboat Lexington which was burned on the Sound in the winter of 1837, with the view of recovering the \$18,000 which sunk with the wreck. The vessel lies in 90 feet of water, and the treasure is said to be in an accessible place.

To RESTORE LINEN THAT HAS LONG BEEN STAINED.—Rub the stains on each side with wet brown soap; mix some starch to a thick paste, with cold water, and spread it over the soaped places; then expose the linen to the air. If the stains do not disappear in three or four days, rub off the mixture and repeat the process with fresh soap and starch. Then dry it, wet it with cold water, and wash it.—Mrs. Hale's Recipe Book.

WANTED—A FEW KANSAS MURDERS.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Kansas, says in reference to a Kansas company on the road: "I almost hope to hear that some of their lives have been sacrificed, for it seems as if nothing but that would rouse the Eastern States to act." This Christian gentleman must be what the Tanton (Mass.) Gazette calls a Kansas outrage manufacturer, discouraged for want of material?

RESOLUTIONS RETURNED.—Gov. Winston, of Alabama, has returned the resolutions relating to Kansas, passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, "with a request that in future resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts on federal affairs and the subject of slavery be more forwarded to this Department." He says:

"The obligations of the constitution, and the laws of the United States passed in conformity thereto, being disregarded and nullified by Massachusetts, we desire no further intercourse with your State, and wish to be free, in future, from insult from a State whose citizens do not recognize accountability for insult and libelous imputations upon the character of Southern States and the citizens thereof."

Letters from Europe.

New York, July 23.—The Cunard steamer *Persia*, with Liverpool dates of the 12th instant, arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock. The *Ericsson* arrived on the 7th, and sailed again on the 9th.

The *Persia* brought 200 passengers. She left Liverpool at 3 p.m., on the 12th. The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the 10th.

The Liverpool races somewhat detracted from the business of the cotton market. Just as the *Persia* was leaving, the weather brightened up, and the market is very sensitive. The change may affect

A serious riot had occurred in the militia of Meath, Ireland, on the 6th of July and succeeding days. It was caused by the alleged bad faith of the government towards them. They had been ordered to disband and give up their clothing and arms, which they refused to do, but instead, broke open the magazines, seized the ammunition, and afterwards paraded the streets, discharging their muskets in the air. Assistance was telegraphed for, and 1,000 troops were sent to disperse the insurgents. Three insurgents and one of the regulars were killed and about a dozen wounded. The citizens fled with the militia and cheered them on. The latest telegraphic accounts state that quiet had been restored.

Lord John Russell's motion in Parliament on Italian affairs was fixed for Monday. There has been no reference to American affairs in Parliament, except some interrogatories concerning the boundaries of Belize.

The spinning mills of Joseph Ainsworth, at Bolton, were burnt. They contained 8,000 spindles.

The ship *George A. Hayley*, from Liverpool, for Charleston, is ashore at Portreath, and will be a total wreck.

The tone of the press was much milder on the Central American question.

The Crimea had been completely evacuated.

Fremont and Know-Nothingism.

If the slightest doubt has existed with regard to Fremont's complicity with know-nothingism, that doubt is dispelled. The know nothing convention which assembled at New York and nominated Banks and Johnson, and then adjourned over to await the action of the black republicans at Philadelphia, re-assembled, and Banks having declined, nominated Fremont. Of the event, the New York *Herald* says:

"The sudden change which has taken place in the sentiments of the convention in regard to Mr. Fremont is attributable to the fact that that gentleman was waited on by a delegation from this party, with whom he had a long and earnest confabulation, extending into the small hours of the morning; that he then and there declared himself unreservedly in favor of the principles of the know-nothing party, and would give them his entire and cordial adherence and that he was perfectly convinced that if he did not receive the support of the American party throughout the United States, he had not the slightest prospect of being elected."

It will be recollect that the balloting which decided the nomination of Banks exhibited the fact that Fremont was the second choice of the know-nothing convention. Doubtless had the members of the party been allowed to vote for Fremont, he would have been elected.

5 In 1838-'9 40 invariably voting with the Southern Senators against the consideration of abolition petitions.

6 In 1844-'5 taking ground early in favor of the admission of Texas.

7 In 1847 opposing promptly the Wilmot Proviso as soon as introduced into Congress by a man from his own State.

8 In the same year suggesting and sustaining the Clayton Compromise backed by the entire South, except eight Southern whigs, who defeated the bill.

9 In 1850 proposing and urging the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific in lieu of the measures of adjustment then pending—being the only leading Northern man who took that position at the time, and receiving for his manly stand the plaudits of the whole South.

10 Promptly acquiescing in the compromise measures of that year which were adopted in place of his own, and declaring that the features of them establishing governments for Utah and New Mexico had "done away" with the Missouri line, and substituted the doctrine of non-intervention; thus laying the foundation of Douglas-Nebraska bill in 1853.

11 Advocating before its passage the Fugitive Slave bill, we find him after it became a law employing all his influence in favor of its faithful execution.

12 In 1854 remonstrating against and urging the repeal of the laws passed by the Pennsylvania legislature which denied the use of the State prisons for the confinement of fugitive slaves.

13 In 1854 negotiating for the purchase of Cuba.

14 In 1856 approving the policy of the Nebraska bill, and justifying the repeal of the Missouri restriction, taking the high ground that the principles of that measure furnish the only safe solution of the slavery question. Such is a faithful record of the man in the democratic party presents as its candidate for the Presidency.

Such are a few of the unvarnished incidents in the political history of a man held up by the opposition as unworthy of the support of the South.

But pray who makes these charges and *cui bono?* Why, the Southern supporters of Millard Fillmore, and avowedly to persuade Southern men to vote for him in preference to Mr. Buchanan. How much better and sounder is the record of Mr. Fillmore than that of Mr. Buchanan? Let us see.

1. From the time Mr. Fillmore entered Congress until the day he left it, he voted with the abolitionists on every test question; even voting sometimes with Giddings and Slade, in minorities of six or eight.

2. Every abolition petition presented to Congress while he was a member he voted to receive and respectively consider.

3. In 1838 he announced the following to be his platform:

"I believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery or the slave trade, ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people."

4. I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to the Union under any circumstances; so long as slaves are held therein."

5. I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States."

6. I AM IN FAVOR OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA!

4 In 1850, it is true he signed the fugitive slave bill, in obedience to his oath to support the Constitution of the United States; but he says in one of his public speeches that he had great difficulties even in signing this bill, and that he had many scruples about it; and did not sign it until Crittenden, his attorney general, had assured him it was "clearly constitutional."

This is enough. We need not quote further to establish the fact that Fremont, at the interview mentioned by the *Herald*, committed himself to the know-nothings to their entire satisfaction. He is beyond all question, pledged to their proscriptive purposes—pledged, in the event of his election, to appoint no person of foreign birth to office, and to recommend such amendment of the naturalization laws as will abridge the political privileges of naturalized citizens.

Washington Union.

The Know-Nothings have set on foot a suit against Gen. Jackson, warned President Polk against Mr. Buchanan "as he thought him unfit to be a member of his party."